The Pyongyang Times

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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the Zairese National University after receiving them

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Together with Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK,

Sees Documentary Films and Appreciates Song and Dance Performance

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife, together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk on a visit to our country, saw on the evening of July 4 the Cambodian documentary films "Little prince" and "Cambodia before the military coup d'etat of the Lon Nol clique and the US imperialists' armed intervention" and the techni-colour documentary films of our country "State visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Romania" and "State visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Algeria".

Seeing the films were the entourage of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk—Princess Norodom Ket Kanya, aunt of the Head of State of Cambodia; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk; Prince Norodom Narindrapong, son of the Head of State of Cambodia; Madame Sar Saoroth, Chief of the Private Secretariat of the Head of State of Cambodia; and the wife of Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to our country.

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A song and dance performance was given on the evening of July 6 by artists of the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Korean People's Army in honour of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with his wife, appreciated the performance in company with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

Invited to see the performance were the entourage of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Seeing the performance together with the great leader and the Cambodian guests were functionaries of Party organs and power bodies and officers of the Korean People's Army.

When the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, appeared in the box, stormy cheers of "manse!" (hurrah!) and applause broke out in the hall.

The curtain rose with the chorus "The full moon over Changsuwon" (poem and music by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, who reverently presented it to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea by the great leader) and it was followed by a diversified program.

The program included works reflecting the heroic struggle of the Cambodian people who defeated the US imperialist aggressors and the Lon Nol traitor clique, their stooge, by heroically waging a just anti-US, national salvation struggle for five years and brilliantly accomplished at last the historic cause of the liberation of the whole country and the diligent and optimistic life of the Cambodian people in their fruitful struggle for building a new Cambodia in the liberated motherland.

The performers delighted the Cambodian guests by their emotional singing of Cambodian songs.

The last numbers of the performance were the chorus "Glory to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk," "The sentinels make a warm salute to the great leader," "Cambodia-Korea friendship" (poem and music by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, who reverently presented it to the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung).

The performance left deep impressions on the audience and was warmly acclaimed by them for its high ideological and artistic plane.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, presented a floral basket to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance and posed with them for a photograph.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Zairese National University

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 3 the delegation of the Zairese National University on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation of the Zairese National University headed by Wembi Kakase, Deputy President of the University.

Also on hand were Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee.

Kimasi Matwiku Basaula, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to our country, was also present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the guests' visit to our country and had a conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed the most cordial and friendly greetings to the great leader from His Excellency Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic of Zaire.

The respected and beloved leader expressed thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey warm greetings to His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the 6th anniversary of the rectification measures in the PDRY.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Samora Moises Machel**, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, on the achievement of the national independence of Mozambique, the proclamation of the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the world and the latter's assumption of office as President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the DRVN, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the DRVN, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the heroic South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces' liberation of the whole territory of South Viet Nam and their complete victory in the struggle against US aggression and for national salvation.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, in reply to his message of greetings in connection with the latter's election as President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Immortal Classic Works by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Published in France

Recently immortal works by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were published in French language by the "Oeuvre" Publishing House in France, according to a report from Paris. They include "Answers to the Questions Raised by the Delegation of the National Association of Senegalese Journalists", "Answers to the Questions Raised by Secretary-General of Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship", "The Peoples of the Third World Who Advance Under the Uplifted Banner of Independence Will Certainly Win Their Revolutionary Cause", "The Youth Must Take Over and Carry Forward the Revolution", "Answers to the Questions Raised by L'Unita, Organ of the Italian Communist Party" and "Talk to the Director of 'Daho Express', Official Newspaper of the Dahomeyan Government".

Printed with due respect in every pamphlet is a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader.

(KCNA)

"Let's Drive Out Outside Forces and Achieve Independent Reunification!" "Let's Rise Up to Fight against Pak Dictatorship!" "US Troops, Get Out at Once!"

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Anti-US Sentiments Mount among South Korean People

These days there is a growing tendency among the people of all sections in south Korea to reject the perpetual occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressors and their new war provocation manoeuvres.

According to a recent issue of the "Revolutionary Front", organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea, in the evening of 8th June, a worker surnamed Chi living near Pusan said to his colleagues: "No blood transfusion is helpful to the moribund Pak Jung Hi. These days Yankee bigwigs frequent south Korea. We can say that there is every sign of inauspiciousness. These guys deserve a good drubbing."

He went on: "We workers must drive the Yankee aggressors out of this land as early as possible. Yankees are the enemy of our nation."

On June 7 a pressman surnamed Kim living in Chongro district, Seoul, said to his fellow reporter working in "Tonga Ilbo": "We must direct the spearhead of pen to condemning the US aggressors for their criminal acts. The only job Americans have done in this land is that they divided our territory into two and established the system of neo-colonial rule, bringing miseries and calamities upon our nation."

It was reported that that day a student of Koryo University said: "Americans are barbarians. They must be swept out of existence. All of us must turn out boldly to fight against traitor Pak Jung Hi clique and Yankees."

On June 17 warmaniac Weyand, Chief of Staff of the US army, had to face protest from the people the moment he alighted from the plane at the Kimpo airport, Seoul, a report said.

Leaflets with slogans "US troops, get out at once!" and "We reject! Weyand, go home!" were seen around telephone booth, lounge and other places where a strict cordon of puppet army and police was placed.

The report said that scared by this a mobile police corps and men of the "Metropolitan Garrison Command" were let loose to randomly check up those present there.

During his stay in south Korea this guy had a closed-door talk with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. He also visited the units of the US imperialist aggressor troops and the puppet troops, carrying on pro-war propaganda. But everywhere he went, the report added, he observed a strong anti-US feeling of the people.

This shows clearly that today anti-US feelings are mounting among the south Korean people and that they reject aggression and intervention of US imperialism.

Koreans in West Germany Hold a Meeting and Demonstration

According to "The Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification" the resident south Korean compatriots in Frankfurt, West Germany, gathered on April 26 for a meeting, at which they denounced the traitor Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for their suppression of the people and demanded the democratization of south Korean society. The meeting took place on the plaza of the City Administration Building on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising.

The meeting entitled "meeting for restoration of democracy" was sponsored by the "Council for Building a Democratic Society", an organization of the compatriots there.

The meeting was attended by many students, hospital nurses, workers, democrats and others from south Korea. They paid a tribute of respect to those patriots and democrats who were killed in their fight against US imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, its stooges, and for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. This was followed by speeches of personages of various sections.

All the speakers indignantly exposed and condemned the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits for their treacherous crimes and voiced their resolve to fight unyieldingly for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent reunification of the country.

Then followed a poem recitation entitled "Our flag is not hauled down!". A letter of encouragement to the south Korean student youth and people was adopted.

The meeting also made public a statement in the name of the attendants.

After the meeting there took place a mass demonstration.

Demonstrators vigorously marched along the streets. Seen in the columns of demonstrators were slogans on the placards exposing and condemning the criminal acts of the villain Pak Jung Hi, the man-killer and traitor to the nation.

They loudly shouted slogans: "Let's overthrow Pak dictatorship and frustrate Pak dictatorship!" "Don't punish patriots under the pretext of anti-communism!" "No need of the man-killer President!" "KCIA agents, get out of West Germany!" "Tanks, no attack on school campus but on Pak dictatorship!" "Let's drive out outside forces and achieve independent reunification!" and "Let's rise up to fight against Pak dictatorship!"

West Germans present in the streets gave demonstrators very hearty applause. Many of them joined the demonstration in condemning traitor Pak Jung Hi for his criminal conduct.

Leaflets headlined "Opening a Mass Meeting for Restoration of Democracy" were distributed in the name of the "Council for Building a Democratic Society".

The leaflet brought to light the fascist atrocities of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and pointed out:

"Dear compatriots who are concerned about the future of the nation! We have arrived at the same conviction that now the only way to save the nation out of the catastrophic crisis is that all of us, both at home and abroad, must unite to overthrow the dictatorial regime and revitalized system and win democracy.

Therefore, we appeal to you to gather again in the plaza and raise our voices calling for democracy. We also appeal to all the democratic organizations at home and abroad to rise up in a fight to force Pak to resign from office.

Expecting that compatriots at home and abroad who have the same purpose with us will give encouragement and support to us, we hope that many colleagues will gather in our plaza for building a democratic society."

Korean nationals in West Germany hold a mass rally and demonstration in Frankfurt in denunciation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist repression

Korean Revolutionary Army

The Korean Revolutionary Army, formed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in preparation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle, was a political and paramilitary organization of the Korean communists and a Juche-based, revolutionary armed body, the first of its kind in Korea.

The great leader advanced the Juche-oriented line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle at the historic Chialun Meeting which was held from June 30 to July 2, 1930, and spoke in this vein:

Our immediate aim is to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and attain the liberation and independence of Korea. But the Japanese imperialists, the target of our struggle, are like burglars armed to the teeth. They will not withdraw of their own accord. Who, then, should recover Korea's independence? It is absolutely impossible to achieve it by depending on foreign aid.

The only way for us Koreans is to fight and defeat the Japanese imperialists by our own strength. To do this, we must wage armed struggle.

After the meeting, on July 6, 1930 the leader formed the KRA with the core members of the Young Communist League of Korea and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League whom he had reared in person. This was the first step for implementation of the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The KRA's mission was to penetrate towns and rural areas and rally the broad masses of the people to the anti-Japanese banner by educating and revolutionizing them and, at the same time, lay the basis for a full-scale armed struggle in the future, upholding the line set forth by the great leader at the Chialun Meeting.

After the formation of the KRA the leader organized it into small groups and sent them to a number of towns and rural areas. Meanwhile, he personally went to the rural areas around Chialun, Kuyushu, Wuchiatzu and other places and set brilliant examples in the political and military activities while revolutionizing these areas.

Inspired by these great examples shown by the leader, the KRA's members and young communists put up vigorous struggle in broad areas. They went deep into the midst of the masses in the guise of worker, peasant or teacher, breaking through the strict cordon of the enemy, brought home to their minds the great leader's Juche revolutionary line put forward at the Chialun Meeting, helped them cultivate the revolutionary spirit and actively furthered their anti-Japanese sentiment. As a result, the workers and peasants organized themselves into the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, peasants association, women's association and other mass organizations, which drew in broad section of the masses. Moreover, revolutionary villages came into being in different areas.

The leader tempered the KRA's members politically through the practical struggle on the one hand and, on the other, enlisted in the KRA those young people who had been trained in the YCL, the AIYL and other revolutionary organizations. By doing this, he incessantly expanded the organizational backbone of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Noteworthy was that he set up permanent educational establishments in different places to actively push forward the training of cadres.

The leader laid the mass basis for the armed struggle and prepared the nuclear forces of revolution. At the same time, he accumulated one military experience after another in the course of the KRA's military activities, the experience to draw on in the future armed struggle.

He gave the members of KRA armed detachments short courses concerning the mass political work and conducted their military training and sent them to many areas of the homeland and central Manchuria.

A KRA armed detachment under Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and staunch communist, sallied deep into the homeland and conducted a series of activities between August and September 1930. It sowed the seeds of revolution in the minds of our oppressed people everywhere it operated—in Pungsan, Riwon, Pukchong and Hongwon areas—and boldly went into action to raid the Japanese imperialist police and other organs. This made the enemy atremble with fathomless fear and unrest.

Referring to the KRA's courageous activities, "A Short History of the Korean Revolutionary Movement Abroad" says:

"This army (the KRA—Ed.) was made up of young fighters, among them Kim Song Ju (childhood name of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—Ed.), Cha Gwang Su, Kim Hyok and Choe Hyo Il, and first went into action in the area around Yitung County, Kirin Province. Made up of young people, it performed many courageous feats. Although the Chinkangkuan incident in Changchun involved the tragic sacrifice of Paek Sin Han, and the Tori incident in Harbin resulted in the jailing of the revolutionary poet Kim Hyok in Lushun Prison, the army continued to grow, extending its range of activity even to the interior of Korea, where it proved itself in the Hongwon and Tanchon actions, which caused a great stir in the north and west of Korea. Through its heroism and the different kinds of struggle it waged, the army made a great contribution to the revolutionary movement of the time."

True, the formation of the KRA by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and its energetic political and military activities were of great significance in organizing and waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle on a full scale.

Li Chang Gyu

Central Lecture Meeting Held to Mark 45th Anniversary of Formation of Korean Revolutionary Army

A grand central lecture meeting was held on July 5 at the People's Palace of Culture to mark the 45th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Revolutionary Army by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and sun of the nation.

Seen on both sides of it were letters "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

Present at the meeting together with working people in the city and People's Army men were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Members of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and other leadership cadres.

A lecture was given by Kang Sok Sung, Director of the Party History Institute of the CC of the WPK, on the subject "The Korean Revolutionary Army formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung performed undying exploits which will shine long in the history of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle".

The lecturer referred to the fact that the great leader, with a scientific penetration into the situation created in our country entering the 1930s, made it clear that the nature of the Korean revolution was anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and democratic, and advanced Juche-motivated lines and policy for the Korean revolution including the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle. He pointed out that the leader formed the Korean Revolutionary Army with young Communists, whom he had reared through the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, on July 6, 1930, as the first work to carry through the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The KRA took the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader as its only guiding principle and its mission was to penetrate broad urban and rural areas, revolutionize the people and firmly rally them around the leader, accumulate experience for future armed struggle and make thoroughgoing political and military preparations for the formation of armed ranks, the lecturer said. He dwelt in detail on the fact that under the wise guidance of the great leader men of the KRA advanced to broad areas and conducted military and political activities energetically and vigorously.

Speaking of the great significance of the formation of the KRA and its brisk activities in the history of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, the lecturer stressed: It lies in that the KRA was the first armed organization of the Korean Communists guided by the immortal Juche idea and its activities were the great starting point of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and that it advanced the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country more successfully.

In conclusion he noted that our people should fight more stubbornly to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche initiated by the great leader amidst the sanguinary struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Similar lecture meetings were also held in all seats of province (cities under the central authority), cities (districts) and counties.

The Leader of the People

Attending Party-cell Meeting in Person

In June 1952 when the whole country was enveloped in raging flames due to US imperialist armed invasion, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided Party-cell meetings in many rural communities in North Pyongan Province and on the 21st of that month he attended a Party-cell meeting at the casting shop of the Rakwon Machine Plant to give guidance.

That day more than ten Party members there were holding a Party-cell meeting to successfully ensure wartime production.

The leader who had quietly entered the meeting place without notice sat himself on a wooden chair in the back row and listened attentively to the report to the Party-cell meeting and the discussions of the Party members.

Finding the leader during a recess of the meeting, the Party members were at a loss what to do. They never imagined that the leader who was shouldering the heavy burdens of the front and the rear would attend a small shop Party-cell meeting during the difficult period of the fierce Fatherland Liberation War.

They were all the more surprised, because he came heedless of his personal danger on the day when the US imperialist air pirates indiscriminately bombed the district.

When the discussions of the Party members were over, the great leader came forward, saying that he would express his opinion as a Party member present at the meeting.

He said that the Party-cell meeting seemed not like a Party meeting but was in progress like an administrative meeting. He instructed that Party meetings should heighten the Party spirit and working-class spirit of the Party members and fire their conscious zeal, find the ways and means for settling the questions raised and discuss the measures for bringing them into practice.

Party meetings, he added, should criticize the shortcomings of Party members manifested in their Party life and strictly sum up the result of the fulfilment of their Party assignments.

Paying deep attention to the life of the workers, he chatted with them for a long time.

He gazed at each of the Party members with his trustful eyes and conversed with them under a dim oil lamp. During the talk he slowly approached a window in front and, drawing aside the curtain made of a worn-out straw bag, looked out of the window.

In the starry night sky searchlight arcs were seen intercrossed and from the nearby mountains came sounds of bombing by US imperialist robbers.

The leader remained silent for a while. Then he said in the following vein:

Though we were liberated, we took over backward industry and agriculture from the Japanese imperialists. At the time when we had been able to live a worthy life, built up on our own after the liberation, the US imperialists ignited the war. As soon as we have overthrown the US imperialist aggressors, we have to take up rehabilitation and construction. At that time we will have many things to do.

When the leader said like this, a woman worker stood up and said:

"Leader! When the war is over we will rebuild our country. So, don't worry about that....We rehabilitated the factories destroyed by the fleeing Japanese imperialists after the liberation. It was not so difficult."

This was not the feeling of this woman alone, but was the unanimous feeling of all Party members.

Parting with them, the leader said that man was the most precious in the world. And he earnestly told them that they should value the people though wartime production was also important.

Many years have passed since the respected and beloved leader guided the Party-cell meeting.

But the fatherly leader always remembered the over ten Party members at Rakwon.

Looking back upon that time, the great leader said:

"During the war, I once visited Rakwon and attended the Party-cell general meeting at the casting shop of the Rakwon Machine Plant... I could not sleep a wink that night. I will never forget what that comrade said throughout my life. On my way back in the car, I thought she was quite right, and I was more firmly convinced that our Party would definitely win victory because we had the working class with such a strong will."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always trusts in our Party members and people and, relying on them, leads the revolution and construction along the road of victory.

It was thanks to his wise leadership that our Party could strengthen and develop into an ever-victorious steel-like Party and build a powerful socialist industrial state in this land after healing war wounds in so short a space of time.

Working people visit the place where the great leader guided a Party-cell meeting at the casting shop of the Rakwon Machine Plant on June 21, 1952

"There Is No Such a Father in the World as Kim Hyong Jik Who Did a Great Thing"

World People's Repercussions of His Brilliant Life and Revolutionary Activities

"There are many fathers in the world. But there is no such a father in the world as Kim Hyong Jik who did a great thing.

Because he brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the Korean nation and one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution.

He is the father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, iron-willed brilliant commander most distinguished in the world.

He is the father of Korea, the country where the most advanced socialist system in the world came into being.

Kim Hyong Jik brought up the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has guided and is guiding the Korean people to victory, personally hewing the path of the most difficult and most arduous revolution with the destiny of the Korean nation on his shoulders and thus moulded the most glorious history of the present-day Korean revolution led by him....

The valuable revolutionary ideas and lofty virtues of Kim Hyong Jik touch the heartstrings of the Korean people and all the revolutionaries of the world.

...We must model after the revolutionary ideas and virtues of Kim Hyong Jik". (A delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa)

"Kim Hyong Jik took the road of struggle in his early years and advanced the idea that Korea's independence should be achieved independently by the efforts of the Korean people themselves and accomplished great exploits in the struggle for its realization.

His great independent spirit has been brilliantly inherited and developed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our people, too, as in Korea, should attain the country's independence by our own efforts and will struggle to do so." (Chief of the "Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the students of Latin America studying in Europe)

"Kim Hyong Jik devoted himself to the struggle for Korea's independence and for the dignity of the Korean people and showed the rising generations with his own practical examples how they should live for their fatherland and people. For the people of the countries advancing under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialist struggle, it is of particular importance to study the revolutionary activities of such a great patriot as Kim Hyong Jik." (A trade unionist of Algeria)

"The experiences in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle waged by Kim Hyong Jik light up the road of struggle for the people of the world who are now fighting for national and class emancipation." (Secretary of the Panama-Korea Association for Friendship)

"Ponghwari! If I am allowed to live in Korea, let me settle down in Ponghwari.

Back home, I'll tell all the people about Ponghwari.

Ponghwari, you'll never be forgettable though I'm leaving Korea.

Ponghwari, I'll fly back to you together with honeybees, even in dream.

Every place in Korea symbolizes Mangyongdae and Ponghwari, and I leave here, Ponghwari, cherishing it in my heart." (A poet of Europe)

30 YEARS Under the Banner of the Party

Invincible, Revolutionary Ranks

The tenth of October, the memorable 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, the glorious vanguard detachment of our revolution, is drawing nearer.

Naturally, we look back with deep emotion on what was achieved by the Party.

Our Party has run up the staircase of exploits to eternal glory ever since its foundation, carrying forward its glorious and brilliant revolutionary traditions created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—the solid basis for the development of our revolution. And it has welded together millions of, tens of millions of people around itself. The entire Party and all the people have become an invincible, revolutionary rank united with the leader's great revolutionary ideas as a basis.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today our society has been turned into a great, harmonious Red family where the entire people are closely united as a political force; in this great family all are working and living full of revolutionary ardour and optimism. The entire people are united politically and ideologically and working with revolutionary zeal. This is precisely the firm basis of our society and the source of our indestructible strength."

We can say with pride that our society is a great revolutionary family, an invincible rank, in which all the people are united closely around the great leader who came to stand in the forefront of the Korean revolution holding aloft the banner of the immortal Juche idea, and around the Party led by him. It is a family in which they breathe, think and act in the same way, dictated by the one idea and conviction.

Only when our people came to serve with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation, could they achieve the great, revolutionary unity for the first time in history, greet a great era of revolutionary unity, put an end to a bitter history of our national liberation struggle and communist movement which was marked by many twists and turns, and vigorously march forward in pride of victories.

It was their great satisfaction to live and fight, always following the leader and the Party and giving to their leader their single-hearted loyalty. They were always imbued with the lofty spirit of dedicating every minute of their lives, ready to willingly lay down even their lives, only for his sake just like the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners had done.

Here is a moving story. This happened during the Fatherland Liberation War. Battles on Height 1211 were in all its fury. A bridge leading to the height was destroyed by the enemy bombing. The women in Namgang village lost no time to jump into the savage river to support the pillars of the bridge. With their hearts beating hard, they exclaimed:

"Our People's Army drivers! Go ahead quick! Drive on your trucks loaded with shells and pass over this bridge! If this bridge in our village causes even a slightest hitch to your mission to carry through the leader's order to defend Height 1211 to the last, how can we call ourselves the women of Korea?

Pull forward your guns over this bridge, the guns which will catch our enemy, Yankee imperialist devils, in a ring of fire. Come on quick! We may be weaker than the iron pillars but can stand erect under whatever weight, even thousands of tons, and are ready to remove even a mountain if so instructed by the leader, for our hearts are inflamed with the intense loyalty to him."

These were exactly the expression of all our people's determination to remain single-heartedly loyal to the leader.

All our women fought bravely, when the men of the People's Army were furiously fighting against the Yankee imperialist devils, some blocking the muzzles of enemy's guns with their breasts and others knocking them down by bayonet charge. True to the leader's words that the rear is not different from the front, the women plowed by themselves, taking the place of their fathers, husbands and elder brothers. The entire people rose as one and fought heroically like phoenix to wipe out the enemy US imperialist aggressors, bearing deep in mind Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung's order not to yield even an inch of land to the enemy. Eventually, they won victory in the war.

Our cohesion is based on the fervent loyalty to the great leader and the Party and on his eternal Juche idea. This is why our revolutionary ranks are unblemished and most steadfast, and have the invincible might.

This precious truth was brought home to all members of the Workers' Party of Korea, the most revolutionary Party guided by the great Juche idea, the first of its kind in the history of communist movement in this land, including the old stalwarts who had started their Party life in the glorious ranks right after its founding and the new recruits who had just been admitted into the glorious Party in the very sites of intensive campaign for the huge socialist construction.

Little wonder that only the Juche-type blood is now circulating vigorously through the hearts of the Party members and all the people and that their thoughts are overwhelmed with one and the same idea, the leader's great revolutionary idea—his Juche idea. Our Party and our society no longer leave room for any alien ideologies such as capitalism, feudalism, revisionism and flunkeyism. Our revolutionary ranks grew into the purest political forces and into the iron-strong revolutionary ranks, the ranks of loyal revolutionaries who are resolved to fight to the last for the realization of the leader's revolutionary cause without the slightest vacillation in any storm and stress, under any severe trial.

This unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks, centering around the great leader with one and the same idea and intention, grew stronger in the course of the life-and-death struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces and against the opportunists and all shades of the enemies of the revolution who had wormed their way into our ranks.

Here are stories to tell: When the grim Fatherland Liberation War was raging in full force, a Party member was arrested by the enemy. Just before he was put to death on the gallows, he shouted at the top of his voice: "Comrades! Young people! Let's shout manse (hurrah) and let's sing the 'Song of General Kim Il Sung', never betraying the honour of being members of the Workers' Party of Korea! ... Long live General Kim Il Sung! Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" It was indeed a song of allegiance and a shouting of loyalty.

It happened in 1956. Time was hard for our Party and for our revolution. The US imperialists and their lackeys were noisily blowing the "march north" trumpet. Taking advantage of this, the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists who had sneaked into the Party openly came out and made a frontal attack against it. Enraged by this, the workers of Kangson asked the Party to send them the factionalists so that they could throw them into their electric furnace.

In the rigorous days, the great leader stopped briefly at Taesongri on his way of trip. There he met an old woman. Warmly clasping his hands, she said: "Leader, you look very worn out, but don't worry too much. The factionalists make absurd accusations about the people's living but everybody is well off now, and there is nothing to worry about. After all, it's we who will win, and not the factionalist rogues, you see? Don't worry. We support you Leader."

Indeed, the leader put deep trust in the people and gained strength from them, whenever our revolution fell into severe trial and great difficulty. Our people on their part entrusted their destiny and their future entirely to the leader and the Party.

They always remained faithful to the leader like this, writing the pages of brilliant victories and glory in our history.

Our people who had long been plagued by exploitation and lack of all rights, repulsed the invasion of the two ferocious imperialisms, Japanese and US imperialism, and thus restored their lost country and defended its independence and honour. Our people, who had lagged behind others and had been in the grip of abject poverty, built the best socialist system in this land under which they are enjoying a prosperous life and turned their country into a developed socialist industrial state by accomplishing the difficult and complex task of industrialization in a short period of time—only 14 years—which took others full century or even a few centuries.

What is the secret of these miraculous achievements and great changes? The great revolutionary ideas of the leader, his tested guidance, the rock-firm unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks based on their allegiance to him and the high revolutionary zeal of our people ready to go through the crucible of the arduous, revolutionary struggle—these are precisely the indestructible power source.

Present-day unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks are being consolidated still more and are becoming rock-firm thanks to the great programme put forward by our Party Centre, conceived to make the Juche idea sweep the entire Party and the whole of society.

Our people think and act only in accordance with a single idea, the great Juche idea. The hearts of all our people—Party members or non-Party members, leading cadres or ordinary workers and farmers, the old or the young including the members of Juvenile Corps—are aglow with loyality to the leader.

With such intense allegiance they, upholding the great programme of making the Juche idea sweep the whole of society, are now engaged in the all-out charge in every site of the grand socialist construction.

This passion and fighting spirit is the important factor in the struggle that will enable our people to hit the annual targets and, at the same time, fly the triumphal banners over all the heights of the Six-Year Plan. Thus they will make a loyal report, a glorious report, to the fatherly leader and to the glorious Party at the plaza of the grand, auspicious festival to be held on the 30th birthday of our Party.

As in the past, so in the future our people will move forward, rallied as closely as ever around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party with one and the same idea and intention, along the road of the sacred struggle to realize at the earliest date the Juche-oriented revolutionary cause initiated by the great leader. And this struggle will certainly lead them to national reunification subsequent to the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressors from south Korea and to the final victory in their cause of the building of socialism and communism—the ideal of mankind.

Kim Yun Sik

Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of Our Side to North-South Coordination Commission, Publishes Statement

Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of our side to the North-South Coordination Commission, issued a statement on July 3 on the third anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

The statement pointed out that the publication of the North-South Joint Statement was a fruition of the policy of independent and peaceful reunification invariably maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic and their sincere efforts for its realization, and continued:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his historical speech on August 6, 1971, took an important initiative for accelerating the country's reunification and actively paved the way for north-south negotiation and, then, clarified the three principles of national reunification and advanced the proposal for forming the North-South Coordination Commission as a joint consultative body of the north and the south for carrying them into practice.

According to this, the North-South Joint Statement with the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—as its keynote was announced on July 4, 1972 and the North-South Coordination Commission was inaugurated in November of the same year.

The north-south dialogue which opened amid the unbounded joy of the whole nation and the great attention of the world people is now at the point of rupture after going through twists and turns for three years and the relations between the north and the south have become very grave, the statement said and stressed: This is entirely attributable to the south Korean rulers. It laid bare the fact that they systematically and totally trampled down the North-South Joint Statement from the first days of the dialogue.

The south Korean authorities have deliberately worsened the north-south relations, totally trampling down the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—agreed upon between the two sides in the North-South Joint Statement, begging for the protracted stationing of the US troops, extensively ushering in Japanese monopoly Zaibatsu and obdurately pursuing the policy of dependence upon outside forces and the policy of fascistization and war.

It said:

The south Korean authorities who had been persistently committing treacheries and pursuing an "anti-communist" fascist policy and war policy behind the curtain of the dialogue, openly declared at last their nation-splitting line in June 1973.

The "special statement" issued by the person in high authority in south Korea was a declaration of a nation-splitting line, an open declaration of their criminal "two Koreas" line, and it was, in fact, a declaration of abandonment of dialogue between the north and south.

This perfidy of the south Korean side laid obstacles and manifold difficulties at every step of the north-south dialogue, but we made all efforts to bring to success at all costs the dialogue arranged with so much difficulty, it pointed out and went on:

At the talks, we advanced time and again various reasonable proposals for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, such as the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south, the realisation of many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south, the convocation of a north-south political consultative conference and the institution of a north-south Confederation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, advanced particularly the historic five-point policy of peaceful reunification for preventing a split of the country and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification at the grave moment when the south Korean rulers openly proclaimed the "two Koreas" line.

The south Korean side turned down all our reasonable and realistic initiatives and proposals and continuously pursued a policy of division, confrontation and war and is further intensifying this policy these days, the statement pointed out and continued:

The south Korean rulers, instigated by the US authorities, raised a hue and cry over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and forcibly dragged out a large number of inhabitants to rallies almost every day and raised a row against us and they are now openly crying for "unification by prevailing over communism" and "unification by vanquishing communism", instead of "anti-communism".

It said:

The south Korean bellicose elements reveal even their ulterior intention to have a military showdown with us by relying on the US armed forces and on the support of the Japanese reactionary forces. They proclaimed a "super-emergency wartime system" all over south Korea and ordered the south Korean puppet army on stand-by alert and even provocatively declare that "it is impossible to seek peace through dialogue". Thus they have brought the north-south relations to a dangerous state.

The criminal manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities who are taking the road of dependence on foreign forces, national split and north-south confrontation are entirely a product of the "two Koreas" policy of the US authorities, it stressed and said: The US authorities are incessantly instigating the south Korean authorities to the confrontation and war, clamouring almost every day for "keeping their commitments" to south Korea and "use of nuclear weapons."

The statement continued:

It is clear that no success can be expected from the dialogue with the south Korean authorities now that they, opposed to the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, are clinging to the sleeves of foreign forces in pursuance of national split and raising more desperately the "anti-communist" and war rackets.

If the north-south dialogue is to be normalized and if it is to produce good results, the south Korean authorities should radically change their stance, first of all.

The south Korean rulers should faithfully implement the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and reaffirm the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

Before anything else, they should give up the flunkeyist treacheries against the nation and take the national independent stand.

The south Korean authorities must reject US interference, the root cause of all the misfortunes in our country, and demand the immediate withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

The basic factor undermining great national unity in our country today is the "anti-communist" fascist policy which has become unscrupulous in south Korea.

The south Korean authorities must return to the principle of great national unity, renounce the criminal fascist policy of suppressing and murdering patriotic people of south Korea, guarantee the freedom and democratic rights of the south Korean people, discontinue without delay the vicious "anti-communist" policy against us and thus create an atmosphere of unity, an atmosphere of national harmony and collaboration.

The south Korean rulers must strictly implement the principle of peaceful reunification and stop the war rackets wrecking peace and seeking a fratricidal war in our country.

If they are truly interested in peace, they must show it in action by removing the state of military confrontation and easing tension in Korea and stop at once the reckless play with fire for aggravating the situation to a high pitch and leading it to the brink of war.

When the south Korean authorities take such principled stand conforming to the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—they can show a sincere stand and attitude toward the north-south dialogue and radically change their stand.

Only by so doing can the dialogue for implementing the North-South Joint Statement be also resumed.

Whether the north-south dialogue is continued or not depends entirely upon whether the south Korean authorities correct their basic stand or not.

If the present south Korean authorities have no intention to radically change their stand and attitude, they must step down from their post. Only when a patriotic, democratic figure who truly aspires after national reunification comes to power, is it possible to hold genuine dialogue between the north and the south. And a road will be open to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We proposed time and again to hold a north-south political consultative conference or a great national congress participated in by representatives of the people of all strata, political parties and social organizations in order to promote the cause of national reunification and the situation prevailing in our country today urgently demands the convocation of such meetings, the statement noted and went on: In the future, too, we will exert every effort for its realization.

Emphasizing that our stand in relation to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country remains unchanged, it demanded that the US authorities stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea, discontinue the reckless act of egging the present rulers of south Korea on to "anti-communism," split and dangerous play with fire, and withdraw from south Korea without delay taking along all the aggression armed forces and lethal weapons before it is too late.

It demanded that the Japanese authorities stop manoeuvring, together with the US authorities, to create "two Koreas," give up the wild ambition to seize south Korea as their commodity market and ground for investment of capital and refrain from meddling in the internal affairs of Korea.

Stressing that to reunify the country is the sacred right of our people, it pointed out in conclusion: Our people will not tolerate any scheme of the enemies at home and abroad to perpetuate the split of the country and the nation but surely achieve national reunification by united efforts of all the patriotic forces of the nation.

A New Upswing Is Taking Place in Production of Mass Consumer Goods with 30th Birthday of Workers' Party of Korea Approaching

New Initiative, Great Success

In his New Year Address of this year the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In keeping with the successful progress of socialist construction, we should direct greater efforts to the development of light industry to keep raising the living standards of the working people."

Guided by this highly important teaching of the leader workers of our locally-controlled factories flung themselves into a vigorous campaign with the beginning of this year to bring about a new upswing in the production of consumer goods. Recently they initiated a "campaign for producing consumer goods to be presented to the grand October festival".

Initiated by the workers of the locally-run factories in Hoeryong county, this great renovation campaign is aimed to markedly increase the output of consumer goods and their variety and raise their quality to the highest level by mobilizing all reserves and possibilities on a mass movement. The initiative met with immediate response of their counterparts throughout the country and marked a new turn in the production of consumer goods.

The campaign is an expression of our working people's intense loyalty to the fatherly leader who spares nothing to make our people's life more bountiful and cultured and to the Workers' Party of Korea which regards it as the supreme principle of its activities to promote the well-being of the working people.

And it is a manifestation of the high revolutionary consciousness and indomitable fighting spirit of our working class who are resolved to overfulfil the Six-Year Plan before the 30th founding anniversary of the Party by displaying the high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and tapping the existing economic assets and internal reserves and it is also a reflection of their ardent desire to make the October festival more colourful.

The workers in local factories who buckled down to the struggle to boost radically the production of consumer goods have boldly set high production goals. Now their creativeness and devotion are put into full operation to achieve these goals.

All the local combined factories set their targets for increased production 1.5-2 times or 3 times higher than their original yearly plan. These goals are being successfully hit.

The result was that the output of consumer goods throughout the country increased 1.5-2 times as against the same period of last year. It was through this great campaign that over 80 local combined factories in cities and counties already fulfilled their assignments under the Six-Year Plan. The ranks of plan hitters are expanding daily.

The same efforts went into expanding the variety of goods to meet the diversified needs of the population and raising their quality.

Now throughout the country a vigorous campaign is going on to produce goods of highest quality to be presented to the 30th founding anniversary as a token of their allegiance to the leader. The variety of consumer goods has already reached several thousands and it is on the steady increase.

The workers and technicians were of the unanimous opinion that the technical renovation was an important key to the simultaneous enhancement of variety, quantity and quality of consumer goods. From this they have inaugurated a massive movement for technical renovation and great progress has been made in modernisation of production processes.

Meanwhile, an intensified labour campaign for similar aim is going on in the nationally-controlled factories. Steps have been taken to build up well daily necessities shops so as to turn out more consumer goods of best quality.

Branch after branch in light industry is now rolling over to this campaign.

Through this campaign large quantities of consumer goods of best quality are being turned out to meet satisfactorily the daily increasing requirements of the population. These goods include: TV sets, refrigerators, washing machines, bicycles, electric cooking utensils, radios, iron wares, plastic and wooden products for daily use, glass and ceramic wares, chemical goods and other products. They also include local special products: glass wares of Nampo, ceramic wares of Chuul, plastic goods of Hamhung and iron wares of Songrim and Kangson.

The locally-run industry which has a large part in the production of consumer goods of our country and plays a big role in the overall development of the national economy and the promotion of the people's welfare, is making great strides forward. This eventually contributes to the pre-schedule fulfilment of the grand tasks of the Six-Year Plan as a whole.

Li Chan Sun

Local Industry in Hoeryong County

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is concerned to provide our people with more bountiful and modern life, locally-run factories have firmly been built up everywhere in our country.

In Hoeryong, a land of glory associated with a significant historic fact, the local industry has developed. The county local combined factory has under it 40 shops which produce hundreds of sorts of consumer goods.

As in all other counties of our country, the local industry in Hoeryong county has made a rapid progress through the struggle to carry out the creative line of the great leader: to develop medium- and small-scale local industry side by side with large-scale centrally-run industry in developing light industry.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...we should build a good number of local factories everywhere producing different goods, so as to rapidly increase the variety and quantity of consumer goods."

Having penetrated scientifically into the backwardness of our light industry, an aftermath of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and into the economic and technical peculiarity in the production of consumer goods, the great leader put forward the policy of developing the local industry extensively by tapping reserves through a mass movement in order to rapidly increase consumer goods and wisely led our people's struggle to materialize it.

Busy as he was in the state affairs, he personally visited the remote Hoeryong county, grasped its actual conditions thoroughly and indicated the specific orientations and ways and means for turning the county into a solid base of light industry by developing the local industry along with the centrally-run industry.

Immensely inspired by the teaching of the respected and beloved leader, the people in the county erected factories with various building materials locally available and started to produce consumer goods, using those buildings which stood idle and applying even the handicraft technique.

Fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they set up more locally-run factories and manufactured a lot of machines on their own and steadily reinforced the technical equipment of the factories with the powerful assistance of the centrally-run factories.

Recently the ceramics shop, chemical shop, clothing shop and many other shops of the county local combined factory have renewed their equipments to semi-automate and automate production processes.

Various shops under the modernly-equipped factory turn out products by processing timber, wild fruit and animals, clay and other natural raw materials abundant in Hoeryong, an inland alpine region, and by-products from centrally-run factories.

To develop production with greater far-sightedness the workers here are making rational use of natural raw materials and creating many solid raw material bases. Hundreds of *chongbo* of white apricot fields and scores of *chongbo* of rush fields have already been created.

Several hundred kinds of timber and fur products, straw goods, foodstuffs and stuffed specimen produced by the Hoeryong locally-run combined factory are of very high quality for their specific features of natural raw materials and for the high level of processing skill applied.

Ceramics made with special clay, rush-goods, tinned white apricot and so forth are well-known as specialities of Hoeryong.

The workers and technicians here launched a dynamic struggle to increase the variety and quantity of consumer goods, scoring great results every year. They carried out this year's plan in June. This year they are turning out some 170 more varieties of products including new type of sewing machines and pianos.

To celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the workers in the field of local industry in Hoeryong county resolved to launch a "campaign for producing consumer goods to be presented to the grand October festival" and challenged the workers engaged in local industry throughout the country to this drive and are now successfully translating their resolution into action, thereby producing larger quantities of consumer goods.

Hoeryong county, which had not been in a position to produce even a single kind of manufactured goods before liberation, witnessed such a rapid development of local industry. This epitomizes the progressing local industry of our country which holds a considerable proportion in the production of consumer goods.

Kim Su Yon

The apricot processing shop of a locally-run combined factory in Hoeryong county

Workers of a locally-run combined factory are engaged in a vigorous "campaign for producing consumer goods to be presented to the grand October festival"

A store in a remote mountain village. It is always alive with customers

On the Road of Loyalty

A piece of stirring news came over the loudspeaker at the Kaesong Textile Mill: "...Labour Heroine Kwon Yong Ok of No. 1 weaving shop, who was vigorously advancing toward the plaza of the grand October festival with her heart always burnt with loyalty to the fatherly leader, has carried out six times as much assignment as envisaged in the Six-Year Plan, and made a report to him as a token of her loyalty to him."

At this news, workers soon gathered around her and congratulated her upon her success.

Now Kwon Yong Ok, who had been following the glorious path indicated by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, received the honour of standardbearer and forerunner.

Now, let me brief here how she worked.

* * *

It happened one day in the summer of 1970, at a time when waves of fresh innovation were sweeping across the country, with the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea a few months ahead.

When the head of workshop was making rounds of the work place well past midnight before going home, he happened to notice a girl repeatedly making her way between the trees in the park of the mill, evidently lost in deep thought.

He stood still and watched her for a while. He found she was Comrade Yong Ok.

With a satisfactory look at her who was engrossed in thinking out a new circling method, not sensing the night was far advanced, the head of workshop recalled afresh what she told him when she came to the mill to work right after her graduation from a middle school:

"I heard that our fatherly leader showed the utmost affection for the weavers of this mill and put deep trust in them. This tempted me into this mill where he personally visited. I wanted to work with my elder sisters who met him directly. Let me have a job at this honourable work place, please! I'll do my best to live up to the leader's great affection and expectation as unfailingly as my elders have done."

She could work harder than anyone else because her heart was always aglow with loyalty to the leader. A week after she started her work, she learned to handle the weaving machine. She soon attained considerable skill on the machine through practice. Thus every year she fulfilled her annual plan four or five months ahead of the set time.

Now, with the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea approaching, she was racking her brains for new ideas that would bring about renovation in her job. Obviously she was eager to present a greater gift of labour to the leader.

She now turned her steps homeward with the head of workshop, quietly thinking of the life of her parents who were ill-clad and hunger-stricken before liberation. She said to him what she resolved to do for the remaining period under the Seven-Year Plan to reward the grace of the leader who brought our people new, affluent and civilized life of today—to carry out her task 2.5 times as much as specified in the Seven-Year Plan.

True, she did not violate her pledge. She spared no effort to translate her determination into reality. Tens of note-books she used to draw innumerable diagrams in an endeavour to find out a new circling route!

She often found time to meet Labour Heroes and innovators in production to learn from their experience. And she read avidly many reference books on technical matters.

Her strenuous efforts and the assistance of her co-workers were not in vain. She succeeded in fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan 2.7 times as she determined to do. It was in these days of proud struggle that she was admitted into the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, under the solicitude of the fatherly leader who boundlessly treasures and loves textile workers.

Her heart thumped hard when she was given a Party membership card. To her this political life was dearer than her physical life.

When the fatherly leader advanced the Six-Year Plan at the Fifth Party Congress her response was immediate and enthusiastic, and she decided to carry out her assignments in a year.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"In order to fulfil the tasks advanced at the Party Congress we should continue to struggle dynamically, ever mobilized and ready, and move forward as rapidly as we can despite the obstacles and hardships along the way."

Acting upon the leader's instruction, Yong Ok made unusually persevering efforts to put her resolution into practice. In the beginning of 1971 she came to operate 6 times as many weaving machines as she was supposed to do according to norm. On June 14 of the same year she hit the target of the Six-Year Plan and made a report of loyalty to the leader.

Afterwards, at the Sixth Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth, attended by the fatherly leader, she, together with young Labour Heroes, had the honour of being a member of the platform party and had an opportunity to meet him at a recess of the session. This was indeed the greatest honour to her.

The leader warmly clasped her hand, showed warm care in every way for her life with true paternal feelings and encouraged her to achieve greater success.

More, he faced the camera with Yong Ok and other innovators.

Her heart swelled beyond measure as her long-cherished desire came true.

She thought to herself: "We've done what we ought to do as the Korean youth who are living under the guidance of the great leader. How can we content ourselves with such an achievement if we are to justify his great affection and solicitude?"

Back at her mill she strove as hard as ever, with a resolve to fulfil her assignment twice as much as proposed in the Six-Year Plan. In September she increased the number of machines under her charge 9 times, and carried out her daily plan at 1,000 per cent!

This was how she made a miraculous achievement, fulfilling the Six-Year Plan 6 times. This was a result of her untiring efforts to effect innovations out of a desire to practice intense loyalty to the leader for good, holding him in high esteem with her unblemished heart.

Never content with this success, Yong Ok is now energetically striving to attain a new goal.

Sim Nung Mok

Right to National Self-Determination Infringed Upon under the Abused Name of "UN Forces"

The democratic forces of the world, deeply interested in the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of north and south Korea, launched the solidarity movement demanding the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea on the occasion of the month of the anti-US, joint struggle from June 25 to July 27 every year. And yet I think that the solidarity month of this year is of more important significance than ever in view of the present situation.

The complete victory of the liberation forces in Cambodia and South Viet Nam in April this year resulted in converting the Indochinese Peninsula into a liberated area where the anti-imperialist and independent non-alignment policy has been adopted.

Let me review historically the defeat the US imperialists suffered in Asia. This debacle occasioned the world's people to vividly reperceive that the victory of the Korean people in the Korean war had started the US imperialists on the downgrade.

It has now become evident that the principles of national self-determination should be established in south Korea as in the Indochinese countries.

In south Korea, however, the US troops 42,000 strong are still entrenched although 22 years have already elapsed since the ceasefire was effected on July 27, 1953. They continue with the most ferocious colonial rule ever known in the world, keeping the puppet "regime", the puppet army and the south Korean "CIA" under their control.

What is worse still is that the US imperialists are abusing the ensign of the "UN forces" in committing aggressive acts. This is the point.

The third world countries, which make up the absolute majority at the UN General Assembly, are now raising their voices ever higher to insist that the US imperialists should no longer be allowed to commit such illegal acts. The solution of this problem will be the greatest task to be carried out by the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. Things have inevitably come to this pass.

The US government, however, is trying by hook or by crook not to pull its troops back from south Korea. For this purpose it intends to put a veto on this matter at the UN.

The world public opinion should by no means tolerate such a high-handedness that fails to reflect the general trend of the international situation.

The US government states that the prolonged presence of the US troops in south Korea will be possible on the strength of the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty" even after a dissolution of the "UN forces".

But this method used for continued aggression under the pretext of fulfilling the "international obligation" to help the puppet "regime" is no more than an outdated method the US imperialists applied to their Vietnamese war.

This is also a trick the repetition of which should never be tolerated by the world public opinion.

"Invasion from the North"—Worn-out Trick

Nowadays the US imperialists have been on the skids all along. It is quite impossible for them to maintain their neo-colonialist rule without using some sort of pretext like that of the "international obligation" to help the puppet "regime". It is in this sense that the puppet regime is nothing but a commodity indispensable to modern imperialism.

But the country-selling, treacherous nature of the puppet regime violating the principles of national self-determination will eventually be brought to light on a world-wide scale, when the people who turned out against exploitation offer stiffer resistance by their internal forces. In this case, if the imperialists egg the puppet "regime" on to put down the people's resistance, it will be denounced as an interference in the internal affairs and the flame of the people's resistance will rage as an anti-imperialist struggle.

Such situation compels modern imperialism and its stooges to invent some sort of excuse beyond the bounds of its colonies.

In south Korea the US imperialists instigated the puppet "regime" to key up military tension to a higher pitch since last year, giving world-wide publicity to the "threat of invasion from the north" and fanning up the "anti-communist consciousness." This is however too hackneyed a trick. It is the Seoul puppet "regime" that acts on the stage to conduct propaganda. But it is the commander of the so-called "UN forces" (the US troops) that has commanding power over the "ROK army". From this it follows that the man on the highest post who is to blame for this humbug is none other than the US President behind the scenes.

The US imperialists started playing such a trick not yesterday but long ago. It is quite worn-out since they have resorted to it for 30 years following the termination of the Second World War. A historical review of this ruse might be interesting.

I have recently discovered the materials which have helped me dig out such historical facts.

These materials are so voluminous that I shall confine myself to briefing them here. I hope another opportunity shall be provided to make them public in detail.

The Korean war is often said to have broken out on June 25, 1950. It was not an unforeseen war. The US imperialists started hatching the plot for the war in 1947, soon after the end of the Second World War.

The puppet police invaded the area north of the 38th parallel in 1946. In 1947 the puppet army as large as a squad, platoon or company made over 170 intrusions into Kangwon and South Hwanghae Provinces to kill, kidnap and plunder people.

With the onset of 1948 the size of the puppet army which invaded the northern half of the Republic grew bigger to the extent of company and battalion, and they tried to occupy some areas in Kangwon and South Hwanghae Provinces and destroy reservoirs. In 1949 the battalions and regiments of the 8th Division, the First Infantry Division and the Metropolitan Division of the puppet army plus the *Horim* Unit and *Kerim* Unit, special units, made more than 1,860 intrusions into different areas of the northern half of the Republic with a view to holding vantage positions for offensive.

When all these are put together, the following list can be made:

In 1949	
Intrusion	More than 1,860 times
Number of intruders	65,468
Armed attack	259 times
Intrusion by vessels	41 times
Number of the inhabitants killed	208
Number of the persons kidnapped	1,340
Houses destroyed	559
Damaged counties	14
Damaged villages	136

When the year 1950 set in, each division of the south Korean puppet army was deployed on the frontline and was placed on an overall war footing under the command of the US military advisory group. They reconnoitred and attacked the areas along the

US Troops' Occupation of S. Korea—Biggest Obstacle to Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification

On the Occasion of the Month of the Anti-US, Joint Struggle from June 25 to July 27

Udai Fujishima
(Japanese Critic)

38th parallel too often to count.

It goes without saying that the People's Security Forces of the Republic fought them back in different areas and thus achieved the following battle results between 1949 and June 24, 1950:

Enemies killed or injured	2,650
Captives	3,553
The total	6,203
Weapons captured:	
Heavy and light machine guns	2,015
Rifles	42,266
Revolvers	2,142
Guns of various calibres	1,351

This proves that the war in Korea was virtually ignited by the scoundrels long before June 25, 1950, that is, before the full-scale attack by the puppet army.

The US imperialists saw to it that the attack on the areas north of the 38th parallel was started according to a plan as far back in 1947 and mounted on a large, overall scale every year.

But the US government publicized to the world the "threat of aggression from the north", diametrically contrary to the military, aggressive acts as mentioned above. And then it saw that an overall attack was made on the northern half of the Republic on June 25, 1950.

On the other hand, the US government (the then Truman Administration) submitted the pre-arranged draft "resolutions" to a session of the UN Security Council in the absence of the Soviet Union and brought it to "pass" the three resolutions respectively on June 25, June 27 and July 7, 1950.

This was how the "international" drama was staged, a drama in which the US troops invaded Korea under the "UN flag" in violation of the UN Charter. (Stone's "Secret History of the Korean War" disclosed that the US government had to admit afterwards at Congress that the resolutions of the UN Security Council were prepared beforehand).

The US imperialists played a similar trick in the Vietnamese war.

According to the "Secret Report on Viet Nam" which performed a big part in making the truth of the trick known among the American people, when it was exposed by the "New York Times" later, the US imperialists put the special units of the South Vietnamese puppet army into action to frequently intrude into the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam north of the 17th parallel for assault, blasting, arson, murder and kidnapping as early as 1963, before the US army opened the wholesale air bombing of the north by rigging up the so-called "Gulf of Tonkin incident" in August 1964 and using it as a pretext. This was done according to an operational plan which was carefully worked out and approved by McNamara, the then US Secretary of Defence.

The US imperialists manufactured what they call the "Gulf of Tonkin incident" on August 4, 1964, while giving world-wide publicity to the "threat of invasion from the north" in Viet Nam.

This trick has something in common with the one they played in the Korean war. If the "Secret Report on Viet Nam" had not been made known, the US imperialists might have so far left their operational plan for aggression to sink into the limbo of oblivion in history.

When the "Secret Report on Viet Nam" was uncovered, the US public opinion was so stirred as to wonder if any secret document about the time of the Korean war might be kept hidden. This posed itself as a big problem.

In subsequence, it was made known that there existed the secret documents of tens of thousands of pages about the Korean war, and these documents were kept by the US army authorities in their secret archives.

No doubt, among them there is a document on the offensive operation which had been conducted against the areas north of the 38th parallel in the period before the founding of the DPRK, that is, for several years preceding June 25, 1950.

The historical materials exhibited in the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial in Pyongyang and the "Secret Report on Viet Nam" show glaringly that similar operational plan was drawn up and carried into effect by the US army in the Korean war, too.

In those days the US imperialists had the advantageous, world-wide network of mass com. media. Despicably enough, they resorted to this mass com. media in fooling the public opinion by advertising the "invasion from the north" in an attempt to shift the blame on to someone else.

In the Vietnamese war they were no longer able to frame up the "UN forces" to be dispatched to Viet Nam.

But the UN was abused again in that the puppet "ROK army" 50,000 strong under the command of the US army styling itself the "UN forces" in south Korea was thrown into South Viet Nam.

The aid the Japanese government gave to the south Korean puppets in accordance with the "Japan-ROK Treaty" concluded between the former and the latter in 1965 was used in procuring the war supplies for the puppet "ROK army" which had been sent to Viet Nam.

As denounced by the DPRK at the time, the UN was abused to such an extent as the puppet "ROK army" putting up the "UN flag" in South Viet Nam, too.

The illegal UN "resolutions" adopted at the time of the Korean war exerted influence upon even the Vietnamese war as seen above, only to cause damage to the Vietnamese people, too.

Aggressive Nature of UN "Resolutions" on Korean Question

At the time of the Korean war the number of the UN member states was only 60, or so.

Many countries belonging to the third world now had not attained their independence at that time.

That was why these countries which gained independence in the later period could not understand well the "resolutions on the Korean question" invented by the US imperialists' plot. But there had been no such an illegal plot since the formation of the UN. It is clear that if the UN cannot settle this problem squarely, it cannot maintain its dignity.

There are, in the main, four illegal "resolutions" on the Korean question.

Firstly, the "resolution" of the General Assembly that met on December 12, 1948. In May 1948 the US army occupying south Korea concocted the "national assembly" through "separate elections" in south Korea, suppressing the south Korean people who opposed the division of Korea into the north and the south and slaughtering them in the whole area south of the 38th parallel.

Thus, in August they instigated Syngman Rhee, an old traitor and boss of the Right-wing circles, brought from the United States, to rig up the puppet "regime".

The "principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples", the keynote of the "UN Charter", was grossly infringed upon by the "resolution".

The next problem is the three "resolutions" of the UN Security Council.

With the start of the Korean war in June 1950, at the Security Council meetings from which the USSR was absent the US government faked up three illegal "resolutions" of June 25, June 27 and July 7, 1950, and the US troops usurped the "UN flag" to invade Korea relying on these "resolutions".

It is none other than the US Army Commander and the US President who exercise the prerogative of supreme command of the so-called "UN forces", and the UN Security Council has no power to control it.

The so-called "UN forces" has nothing to do with the spirit of the "UN Charter".

Therefore, it can be said that taking measures to nullify all these "resolutions" is a bounden international duty of the UN member states at present.

What cannot be overlooked in particular is the offensive aspects of the "resolutions" of the Security Council.

In January 1968 the US imperialists provoked an incident of infiltrating a spy ship "Pueblo" into the East Sea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The spy ship "Pueblo" was seized by the navy of the Korean People's Army. At that time the south Korean puppets asked the Japanese government and other countries for urgent military assistance, which was founded on the "declaration of common policy on the Korean Armistice" published in Washington on July 27, 1953, the day when the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed.

This declaration pointed out that in case of another war in Korea the "UN forces" would "advance to the north" by force of arms and expand the war to China.

Today the US government does not deny that it delivers tactical nuclear weapons to the "UN forces" in south Korea.

According to the "defence report" by US Secretary of Defence Schlesinger in 1974, these tactical nuclear weapons were deployed not for "control" but for "actual warfare".

It needs not recounting that this is a flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. And we consider that the United Nations is heavily responsible for allowing the "UN forces" to commit such acts.

(To Be Continued)

Strengthening Solidarity with World Revolutionary Forces—An Important Principle in the Foreign Policy of the Government of Our Republic

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people will actively support and encourage, in future, too, the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and other peoples of the third world and the peoples of all countries of the world and strengthen militant solidarity with them in every way, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle."

The Government and people of our Republic have regarded and are regarding it as an important principle in their external activities to unite with the revolutionary peoples of the world and strengthen militant solidarity with them, holding high the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism.

This principle is based on the general law of the development of the world revolution.

As is known, just as the forces of capital are international, so the liberation struggle of the peoples has an international character.

The revolutionary movement of individual countries is a national movement, and at the same time, a link in the chain of the world revolution. The revolutionary struggles in all countries support and complement each other and join together in one stream of the world revolution.

This is a law of the development of the world revolutionary movement whose validity has already been proved in practice and is a tradition formed in the course of the liberation struggle of the people.

With the support and encouragement of the progressive peoples of the world, hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America broke off the chains of imperialism and colonialism and attained national independence and the Indochinese people defeated the US imperialists, the chieftain of aggression, and their stooges and achieved a historic victory.

Historical experiences show that the revolutionary struggles of individual countries are closely interrelated and, accordingly, the revolutionary struggle of the people can emerge victorious only when all the detachments of the world revolution further strengthen the bonds of militant unity and solidarity.

The important principle in the external activities of the Government of our Republic—to strengthen the unity with all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world—also proceeds from its principled stand on the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

All the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world at the present times are, after all, the struggle against imperialism, US imperialism in particular.

US imperialism is the most barbarous and shameless aggressor of modern times, the main force of aggression and war, the ringleader of world reaction, the bulwark of modern colonialism, the strangler of national liberation and independence, and disrupter of world peace.

US imperialism has stretched out its black claws of aggression to every part of the world, and wherever US imperialism set foot medieval atrocities of murder are committed against the people.

Therefore, without fighting against US imperialism world peace cannot be safeguarded, nor can national liberation and independence be achieved, nor can the revolution and construction be successfully promoted.

The anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle is an unavoidable common duty of all peoples of the world and the most urgent prime task facing them.

At present, the US imperialists are resorting to the strategy of swallowing up mainly the divided and small countries one by one, while refraining from worsening their relations with big powers and stunning confrontation with them as far as possible.

All facts show that all the revolutionary countries and peoples of the world can unite themselves into one front, the front of the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle, transcending the differences of the social and political system and political views and that only when they unite, they can successfully smash the combined front of US-led imperialism with stronger revolutionary forces.

Therefore, the Government of our Republic mapped out a revolutionary anti-US strategy that the right and left arms of the US imperialists should be torn, their right and left legs be ripped and in the end their heads be cut off in all the places to which they have extended their tentacles of aggression and set it as an important principle in its external activities to strengthen in every way the militant solidarity of all the regions, all the countries and all the people that make revolution.

This principled position of the Government of our Republic stems from the specific situation of our revolution and its fighting tasks.

Our people are confronted with the important revolutionary task to drive out the US imperialist aggressors from south Korea which they keep occupying and to achieve the reunification of the country.

The Korean revolution is part of the world revolution and the struggle of our people for national reunification is a link in the chain of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle which is going on on a world-wide scale. Accordingly, it is an important guarantee for expelling the US imperialists from south Korea and achieving the nation-wide victory of our revolution to reinforce the world revolutionary forces and strengthen militant solidarity with them.

This is a matter of greater urgency in view of the internal and external situation which is changing rapidly at present and the new war provocation manoeuvres which are being stepped up by the US imperialists to cope with it.

As is known, US imperialism is at its evening twilight and living its last hours due to the collective counteroffensive of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces in the world, especially of the third world people who appeared on the stage of history as powerful revolutionary forces of our time.

Its aggressive nature, however, has not changed and will not change.

The US imperialists, who were hit hard in Indochina and kicked out of there recently, are running wild like wolves jumping at a stray bullet and are persisting in their manoeuvres to unleash a new war, clamouring about "strength" more noisily and more frequently.

The bosses of US imperialism have proclaimed south Korea to be their "forward defence area" in Asia and worked out a "new Asian strategy" designed to invade our country and other Asian countries with south Korea as a stronghold. On the other hand, they repeat extremely provocative outbursts against us. They bluster that they will "attack the heart" and will destroy "the core of strength", namely, our military force.

The specific situation of our revolution makes it incumbent upon the Government and people of our Republic to strengthen the internal revolutionary forces and further strengthen the unity with the world revolutionary forces.

The present situation makes it necessary for the progressive people of the world to sharpen vigilance more than ever over the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war and unite more firmly to fight against imperialism with their united strength.

For the nation-wide victory of our revolution and the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause of the world people, our people will continue to fight in close unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world people and all other progressive peoples of the world.

Cho Son Won

DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on June 30, pungently castigating the US imperialists' nuclear "blackmail" against our country, according to a report from Hanoi.

The statement of the DRVN Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that these days the US imperialists are feverishly stepping up new war preparations, sending many military brasshats and delivering large quantities of nuclear arms and new-type missiles to south Korea and setting up new bases there for nuclear attack.

These not only are a brazen challenge to the Korean people and a violation of the Armistice Agreement in Korea but also are criminal actions gravely menacing peace in Asia and the world, the statement said, and went on:

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam fully supports the just stand clarified in the June 24 statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strongly denounces the new war provocation manoeuvres of US imperialism against Korea. US imperialism must immediately withdraw all its troops and lethal weapons from south Korea, and stop all its interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The World Denounces US Imperialists' Nuclear "Blackmail" against Korean People

World Federation of Trade Unions

The World Federation of Trade Unions made public a statement on June 25, declaring that "the World Federation of Trade Unions denounces the threat of US imperialism that it would use nuclear weapons against the Korean people," according to a report from Prague.

The statement said:

Schlesinger, US Defence Secretary, who is hell bent on acts of war provocation recently threatened, saying that they would use nuclear weapons against the Korean people demanding the immediate withdrawal of the US forces from south Korea, and the country's peaceful reunification.

This is a menace to peace in Korea, Asia and the world.

It is evident that the US imperialists who were defeated in Indochina are making preparations for a sanguinary military adventure in other region of Asia, Korea.

The World Federation of Trade Unions resolutely denounces the US imperialists for having stored up nuclear weapons in south Korea and threatened that they would use these nuclear weapons against the Korean people.

The World Federation of Trade Unions appeals to the working people of all countries and their trade unions to further strengthen the activities of solidarity with the Korean people on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean workers and people in the struggle against US imperialism and to demand the immediate withdrawal of all US forces from south Korea and the removal of nuclear weapons, an end to the suppression of the patriotic forces in south Korea, guarantee of the right of trade unions and democratic rights and the peaceful reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

World Peace Council

The World Peace Council issued a statement denouncing the nuclear blackmail of the US imperialists against the Korean people, according to a report from Helsinki.

Recalling that Asia had already been made a testing ground of US nuclear weapons by the US Defence Department, the statement stressed:

At this moment when the world is going to honour the memory of the first victims of the atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki 30 years ago, the US imperialists are threatening that they will use nuclear weapons again in Asia, in Korea this time.

It is clear that the US Defence Department failed to draw a proper lesson from the Vietnamese and Cambodian situation.

World public opinion can hardly repress indignation at the provocative remarks of the US Defence Secretary.

The statement called upon all the organizations and peace committees of various countries to denounce the aggressive bluster of Schlesinger, the war servant of US imperialism.

Iraqi Paper

The Iraqi paper "Baghdad Observer" in its June 26 issue denounced the US imperialists' nuclear "blackmail" against the Korean people, according to a report from Baghdad.

Recalling that lately villainous US Defence Secretary Schlesinger is trying to provoke a new war, the paper branded this balderdash as a shameless and heinous one.

In conclusion the paper called upon public organizations and peace committees of various countries to denounce the aggressive outburst of Schlesinger, the warlike servant of US imperialism. **(KCNA)**

Iraq Seething with the Creation of a New Life

A few days later the Iraqi people will mark the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic and the 7th anniversary of the victorious July 17 Revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"After the proclamation of the Republic, particularly after the victorious July 17 Revolution, the Iraqi people have achieved great successes in their struggle to resolutely oppose US imperialism and Zionism, defend national security and revolutionary gains and build a new society, under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence."

Greeting the auspicious days of Iraq, the Korean people warmly congratulate the fraternal Iraqi people and joyfully look back upon the shining successes they are achieving in the struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and build a new life under the leadership of President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr.

Thanks to the revolutionary measures of the Iraqi government, many monopoly companies owned by the US-led imperialists have been nationalized and their economic foothold is crumbling beyond remedy.

Through the creative labour of the people over 200 state enterprises were built and they now play an important role in the development of the national economy. Their output now accounts for 70 per cent of the total industrial output in Iraq.

During the present five-year economic development plan, large share of the total budget will be allotted for the development of heavy industry. During this period many factories and enterprises will be newly built, reconstructed or expanded.

In Iraq the entire people are now buckling down to the nature-remaking project to increase agricultural production.

The recent Fourth Congress on Agriculture discussed the questions of expanding and developing a socialist economic form and making it a leading economic form in the countryside and of augmenting agricultural production.

In Iraq a land reform is being enforced and state farms and co-operatives are organized on a large scale and large quantities of farm machines, fertilizers and chemicals are supplied to the countryside. As a result, wheat, rice, jujube and other farm produce are on the increase every year.

Great progress has also been made in the fields of education, culture and public health.

The successes gained in the creation of a new life are a brilliant fruition of the endeavour of the diligent Iraqi people and they are greatly conducive to turning Iraq into a richer and more powerful country and strengthening the third world and all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as their own over the successes of the Iraqi people, a close friend fighting together against imperialism and for independence, and wish them greater successes in the future. **Chin Bang Hun**

The Second Anniv. of Independence of the Bahamas

The people of the Bahamas were forced to live a bitter, slavish life for centuries under the heel of foreign imperialists. So, genuine independence of the country was raised as a matter of vital importance for them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Amidst the unprecedented upsurge of the national-liberation movement, many countries have attained national independence and embarked upon the building of a new life."

The struggle of the people of the Bahamas for independence entered the stage of full-scale development from 1964.

They urged the colonialists to recognize their independence, and at the same time, waged a vigorous struggle to defend their national interests.

Through their unflagging, stubborn struggle, the people of the Bahamas brought the colonialists to their knees at last and the Bahama Islands proclaimed its independence as the Commonwealth of the Bahamas on July 10, 1973. A new epoch was opened in the history of the struggle of the people of the Bahamas for creation of a new life.

Since independence they have developed the economy of the country by their diligent labour efforts.

In particular, in agriculture, the key branch of the economy, they have boosted the production of sugar cane and banana—their main farm produce—and various other crops.

Fisheries and marine transportation, too, have progressed.

Warmly hailing the second anniversary of the independence of the Bahamas, the Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the great success of its people.

Korea and the Bahamas are closely linked with each other for the community of their past colonial slavery and of their present struggle to build a new life.

The Korean people heartily wish the people of the Bahamas yet greater success in their future struggle to consolidate national independence and create a new life.

Han Dok Yon

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